

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 59.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1988.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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—Payable invariably in Advance.

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Will be pleased to transact any  
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THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN  
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Money loaned for long or short per-  
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Be Sure and See the Plans  
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**PROVIDENT SAVINGS**  
Life Assurance Society  
Of New York,  
Before Taking Out a Policy.

E. R. ADAMS,  
No. 407 Fort Street. General Agent.

WILDER & CO.,  
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,  
and Building Materials, all kinds.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,  
Machinery of every description  
made to order.

H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.,  
Grocery and Feed Store, Corner  
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

O. HUSTACE,  
Wholesale and Retail Grocer  
819 KING ST. TEL. 119.  
Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied  
on Short Notice.  
New goods by every steamer. Orders from  
the other islands in this city executed.

CONSOLIDATED  
SODA WATER WORKS CO.  
(Limited.)  
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allee Sts.

Hollister & Co.  
—Agents—

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## MEN STOWED IN

Dangerous Packing of Soldiers on  
the S. S. Peru.

ALL HEALTH LAWS DEFIED

Complaints That Should Have At-  
tention—Food—Case of Trans-  
portation of Sick.

From every transport that has  
touched here has come the story of  
overcrowding. This complaint has had  
precedence over even the ready  
grumbling concerning food and ser-  
vice.

Any intelligent being knows that  
there has, of necessity, been haste in  
the shipment of soldiers to Manila.  
Further, it has been conceded or ad-  
mitted by the sharpest critics that  
nothing like either shore room or shore  
food was to be expected aboard the  
ships. The greatest allowance has  
been patiently and submissively made  
by the men. People here who have  
had an interest in the comfort of the  
men in uniform have had the judg-  
ment to discount heavily the state-  
ments of grievances.

About all of the accounts current in  
the line of trouble telling have been  
brought to this office. In each case  
investigation has been made with the  
assistance of capable judges. Prior to  
this time there has been no occasion  
for making publication of what was  
gleaned corroborative of the charges,  
or of the charges themselves. It may  
be said now, as was without any re-  
ference to requests for a hunting out,  
that provision for the men might have  
been better, but was not so ill-man-  
aged as to call for or plainly suggest  
reform.

Affairs on the S. S. Peru are in a  
rather bad way. There are more than  
900 passengers. There should not be  
more than 500. A measurement has  
been made of the air allowance on the  
bunk deck below. Each man has about  
seventy cubic feet, as against the re-  
quirement of 1000 cubic feet.

The garrison allowance of 800 to  
1,000. This is a frightful coupling up  
of men. The beds themselves are of  
woven wire. There are mattresses. The  
mattresses are to be done away with  
here. This will help a little. The over-  
crowding should be remedied. It is  
dangerous. It is shameful. The men  
can sleep very little. In the double  
bunks, and there are but few single  
ones, two men are simply packed to-  
gether. Some of the soldiers get to  
the decks above at night, but there is  
no room for many of them. Neither  
Asiatic coolies nor blackbirded Poly-  
nesians have been bedded in vessels  
on this ocean as are these men in the  
service of the United States Govern-  
ment. The men on the Peru have poor  
food, carelessly cooked and there is not  
enough of it. The galley for the 900  
men is not the size of a private board-  
ing house kitchen. It is close to the  
living place of the Chinese crew. Din-  
ner for the men yesterday was coffee,  
potatoes and beef and soft bread. This  
is better than they had at sea. It is  
told as a fact that for a couple of days  
after leaving San Francisco pork was  
served when beef should have been and  
that fresh beef became spoiled and was  
thrown overboard. Men tell of trying  
to get onions, of stealing them, and  
that later the vegetable was thrown  
overboard by the bag because rotten.  
Then there is no "massing the plate."  
The Peru has forty wash basins for  
the whole of the men. This is all. The  
men wash clothes as best they can.  
The drinking water on the ship is bad,  
in that it is tepid.

Officers who are paying \$1.50 per day  
for subsistence on the Peru say they  
are getting half living. For them-  
selves the men would like to have  
cooks taken from their own ranks re-  
place the negroes who run the galley.  
A very touching statement is out  
from the Red Cross hospital on Bere-  
tania street. This is that the two en-  
listed men who are in the place under  
treatment for typhoid fever walked  
from their ship to the street car, made  
the long trip with a load of passengers  
and at the end of the trying journey  
were walked from the car into the hos-  
pital. Upon arrival they were delirious  
and in the collapse stage. Ladies  
of the Red Cross speak sorrowfully  
of this incident. An offer had been made  
by the Red Cross to furnish litters and  
to man them. This offer was declined.  
A lieutenant who is at the hospital had  
a chartered street car for his convey-  
ance, was on a stretcher and had plen-  
ty of attention all the way. He was  
handed as a very sick man should be,  
but the privates were not so carried.  
All are satisfied that the actual con-  
dition of the enlisted men was not  
known.

The Peru went to the Irmgard from  
the Pacific Mail wharf late yesterday  
afternoon. As night came on it was  
decided to allow about 600 of the men  
to sleep on the Irmgard wharf and the  
boys most eldly availed themselves  
of the privilege.

Smith—Bertelmann.

William Smith, a clerk in the post  
office, and Miss Helen Bertelmann, of  
Kauai, were married at the Catholic  
Cathedral last evening. The Bishop of  
Panama officiated. August Dreier  
gave the bride away.

Doric.

At 3:30 this morning the S. S. Doric  
was standing off a couple of miles. The  
port pilot, physician Board of Health  
and mail agents were aboard. The  
Doric has immigrants and freight.

## IS IN THE FOLD

Direct Official Recognition  
of the Red Cross.

Congratulations Extended—Miss  
Barton in Cuba—A Welcome  
to Hawaii Is Offered.

Executive Committee Rooms:  
58 William Street,  
New York, July 8, 1898.

Emily Foster Day, Secretary Red  
Cross Society, Honolulu, H. I.

My Dear Madam:—Your much es-  
teemed letter of the 14th ultimo ad-  
dressed to the Secretary of the Red  
Cross Society has been referred to me  
from the Department of State. Your  
letter is read with much satisfaction,  
and we are glad to know that you  
arose to the occasion, in the name of  
the Red Cross, to meet the wants of  
the troops on their way to Manila.

In the absence of Miss Clara Barton,  
who is now doing such splendid work  
near Santiago de Cuba with almost the  
entire force of the American National  
Red Cross, I am pleased to give you  
official permission to use the Red  
Cross in the good work you have or-  
ganized, and to enclose herewith a  
copy of a Constitution, suitable for per-  
manent organization. I shall be glad  
to have you advise us officially of your  
adoption of this Constitution, using  
such by-laws as you may desire, giv-  
ing us a list of your officers and mem-  
bers, and making a brief report of the  
work you have already performed.

The good people of California have  
organized a State Red Cross with  
numerous auxiliaries, the whole com-  
pact being auxiliary to the National  
Committee at Washington, and yester-  
day a member of this Committee, Judge  
Joseph Sheldon, left for San Francisco  
for the purpose of making the rela-  
tionship between that organization and  
the National Red Cross more close and  
satisfactory. I am today writing him  
of your organization and requesting  
him to communicate with you. I also  
give you his San Francisco address,  
which is 1001 Golden Gate Ave., in  
order that you may be twelve days  
nearer to an official representative of  
the National Committee.

I beg you to extend my sincere re-  
spects to Mrs. Sewall and Mrs. Dole,  
in which all of our members would  
join if they were present.

I shall send a copy of your letter to  
Miss Barton, and welcoming your is-  
land country to Sisterhood in the  
Union, best to remain.

Most sincerely,  
STEPHEN E. BARTON,  
Chairman Executive Committee.

CONSTITUTION.

Preamble—Whereas, on the 22nd day  
of August, 1864, at Geneva, Switzer-  
land, an international treaty of the  
Red Cross was agreed upon and sub-  
sequently adopted by nations, the  
United States of America included;

And, on the 26th day of October, 1865,  
supplementary articles, known as the  
Additional Articles concerning the  
Navy, were proposed, which have been  
recently adopted by the Governments  
of the United States and Spain as a  
modus vivendi during the present hos-  
tilities;

And, whereas, the object of the  
treaty of Geneva and of the Additional  
Articles is to secure the mitigation of  
the evils inseparable from war, of  
suppressing needless severities and of  
ameliorating the condition of soldiers  
and sailors injured and wounded in  
battle;

And, whereas, in accordance with  
the resolutions of the international  
conference at Geneva, there has been  
incorporated in this country, with  
headquarters at Washington, one Na-  
tional organization of the Red Cross,  
recognized by the Government of the  
United States by all the Governments  
adopting the treaty of Geneva, and by  
the International Committee, as the  
National Organization in which shall  
center and by which shall be directed  
all Red Cross work in the United  
States;

Now, therefore, in order to assist in  
carrying out the objects of the  
Red Cross Treaty of Geneva, an Aux-  
iliary Society of the Red Cross is her-  
eby organized with a constitution as fol-  
lows:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this society are: First,  
to render, to the extent of its ability,  
through the American National Red  
Cross, or its properly organized Na-  
tional Auxiliary Committee, prompt  
and efficient aid in money and mat-  
erials in case of war, pestilence, famine,  
floods or other calamity, which may be  
regarded by the American National  
Red Cross as national in extent or  
character, or as calling for the aid of  
the combined American Societies of  
the Red Cross.

WHEN AID SHALL BE RENDERED.

All aid rendered by this Society shall  
be only upon the call of and under di-  
rection of the American National Red  
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## A COAST SENATOR

Quiet Lot  
THIS TIME

Sturdy Regulars Aboard Peru  
and Puebla.

A FAMOUS CAVALRY SQUADRON

Artillery and Infantry—A Double  
Arrival—Feast Day—The Sick.

DOUBLE ARRIVAL.

The two troop ships expected came in  
on time as scheduled by the Advertiser  
of Saturday morning. The City of Puebla  
is at the Oceanic wharf. The Peru was

This is a portion of what Senator  
Geo. C. Perkins said in an interview at  
San Francisco upon his return from  
Washington:

"Since war was declared Congress  
has been in constant and active ses-  
sion. The war has added enormously  
to our work, for there were all of the  
war measures to pass, in addition to  
the regular work of the session. This  
administration is one of the best we  
have had since the days of Lincoln.  
President McKinley is a hard-working,  
pains-taking man, who is trying sin-  
cerely to do what is right. He is work-  
ing day and night upon the conduct  
of this war, and is trying to carry it  
on in a humane manner, and with as  
little loss of life to either side as is  
consistent with the success of Ameri-  
can arms."

"Before I left Washington I had a  
conversation with Secretary of State  
Day, who assured me that the rela-  
tions of this country with all other  
foreign nations are perfectly friendly.  
The interview between President McKin-  
ley and the new Russian minister was  
of a very friendly character, and  
Germany does not seem disposed to  
make trouble. Of course the relations  
between the two great Anglo-Saxon  
nations are of the warmest, bound as  
they are by ties of race and language."

"It is more than probable that our  
Government will demand the indepen-  
dence of Cuba and coaling stations in  
Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands,  
with probably Porto Rico as guaran-  
tee for a war indemnity. This is the  
least that can be asked."

"The general effect of this war has  
been to open the eyes of the people of  
Europe to what we can do, and to open  
our eyes to what the nation is capable  
of. It has also made the Nicaragua  
Canal almost a certainty. The next  
Congress will take it up, and will be-  
gin its construction. While the old  
company has lost some of its rights  
and concessions, the Governments of  
Nicaragua and Costa Rica are anxious  
to have the United States carry on and  
complete the work, and will do every-  
thing to aid us. I have been told by  
the State Department that Nicaragua  
is willing to make it possible for us  
to take the whole of it by treaty."

"The war has been teaching us lots  
of lessons. It has shown us the im-  
portance of a navy and what can be  
done with one. It will prevent any  
useless experiments with different  
types of vessels and help us in the  
erection of coast fortifications. Bom-  
bardments of some of the coast fortifi-  
cations along Cuba by our fleet have  
not been a success because of an in-  
ability to give the guns proper eleva-  
tion to shoot up to the high banks up-  
on which they are built."

"The facts of the annexation of Ha-  
waii are already known. It was al-  
most a certainty that it would be ac-  
complished, and as I have frequently  
said, the people of this Coast demand-  
ed it. I think it will benefit this Coast  
in many ways."

WILL NOT CAMP.

The troops on the two ships will not  
go into camp ashore. There was a report  
current on Saturday that a garrison  
would be established near Lumadillo home,  
Gen. Otis said yesterday that this would  
not be done. It would not be a practical  
arrangement at all. The camp life would  
be of duration for only two or at the  
most three days. The other three ships  
of this expedition will be in here on Fri-  
day or Saturday of this week and so soon  
as they are coaled the fleet of five will  
go on to Manila. It would require con-  
siderable time to bring camp equipment  
ashore and take it back to the vessels  
again. A considerable amount of freight  
was being shifted on the Peru yesterday,  
but this was for the purpose of reaching  
some supplies that had been stored far  
below and that were needed. Maj. Gen.  
Otis and all his officers are very much  
pleased with Honolulu.

The two ships now here are greatly  
overcrowded. This is especially the case  
with the Peru. But the men, all of whom  
are regulars, do not complain.

RECEPTION.

The Government band was at the wharf  
for the ships on Saturday morning. The  
men have had shore liberty in squads.  
They have wandered about the town a  
good deal and have found perhaps their  
principal amusement in bathing at the  
boat houses in the harbor. There was  
not a great deal of enthusiasm shown on  
Saturday by way of reception to the sol-  
diers. This was perhaps mainly for the  
reason that all of the men are regulars.  
There are a good many recruits, more  
notably in the artillery. Nearly all of  
them are from the east.

At noon tomorrow the men of the Peru  
and City of Puebla will be feasted on the  
grounds of the Executive building. At  
the same hour the officers will be at  
luncheon in the Club of the officers of the  
N. G. H. Capt. W. G. Ashley said last  
night that the regulations obtaining heretofore  
during the picnic on the grounds  
would be in full force as usual tomorrow.

CRACK CAVALRY.

The Fourth Cavalry was organized in  
1855. Its first service was in Kansas and  
Indian Territory among the Cheyenne In-  
dians, and in the John Brown troubles.  
Most of the regiment was at the Battle  
of Wilson's Creek, in Missouri. Two  
troops went to West Virginia as General  
McClellan's headquarters guard. The  
others were with the Western army at  
Shiloh, and continued with it throughout  
that campaign. They were engaged in  
the battle of Murfreesboro, and went  
back to Nashville under General Scho-

field, fighting the battle of Nashville as  
infantry. They were later with General  
Wilson's Command in Alabama and  
Georgia.

Colonel Kellogg, now in command of  
the squadron of the regiment that is  
ready for any amount of hard fighting  
at Manila, was a lieutenant of infantry  
at General George H. Thomas' staff in  
the same engagement with the Fourth  
Cavalry in the opening battle of Chick-  
amauga. Major Wirth Davis, then a  
second lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry,  
now inspector general of the Department  
of the Columbia, distinguished himself  
by signal gallantry in this engagement.

After the Civil War the Fourth Cav-  
alry, under command of General Macken-  
zie, was sent to Texas. In 1875 they went  
to Colorado, and afterward to Dakota  
and Kansas, having constant service with  
the Indians. In 1881 they went to New  
Mexico, in 1885 to Arizona, in 1890 they  
came to California, and now, after a  
brief interval of peace, they go into ac-  
tive service again at Manila.

This most enviable record, both during  
and since the war, has earned for the  
Fourth Cavalry the reputation of being  
one of the best service regiments in the  
army. There is no doubt that if there are  
battles to be won in the Philippines, the  
Fourth Cavalry will add another gallant  
chapter to its distinguished history.

Col. Kellogg has made many friends in  
Honolulu already. He is a tall, hand-

## MAJOR GENERAL ELWELL S. OTIS.

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ty-third Infantry, is convalescing from an attack of pneumonia. The Red Cross Society are in constant attendance every day at the hospital. At night Mrs. L. J. Jones, the trained nurse from Massachusetts, with male assistance, is in charge. Hospital Steward C. V. Harris of the Fourteenth Infantry has also been detailed to assist at the hospital.

## A SUNDAY HAVEN.

There are 170 soldiers on the Peru and Puebla who can not say enough in appreciation of the kindness of a party of Honolulu ladies who received and entertained them at the Red Cross headquarters on Nuuanu street Sunday. Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. C. R. Cooper, Mrs. E. A. Jones, Mrs. E. W. Jordan and the Misses Jordan were among the number. Austin, the young son of the late E. A. Jones, was also present and made himself quite useful.

An excellent lunch was served. At first only a few soldiers came, but they spoke to others and in the afternoon groups of ten to twenty at a time were received. About 5 o'clock the lunch feature was closed. It will be continued today, however, with renewed vigor and on a larger scale. Tables and writing material in abundance were provided and many of the boys wrote their letters in the hall.

The idea of throwing the rooms open on Sunday was the outgrowth of the sight of so many hundreds of soldiers on the streets with nothing to do and nowhere to go. It proved a boon to them. All thanked the ladies heartily. Some wrote. This is one of the notes received by Mrs. Fuller:

"Thanks to the ladies of the Red Cross for their kindness. I hope I can do them a favor, as they are doing for the Boys in Blue."

"From a friend,  
"HARRY H. SWITZER,  
"14th Regiment Infantry, Co. L."

## NOTES.

The regulars have no muskets.

There will be no military governor of Hawaii.

Maj. Gen. Otis was a caller aboard the Mohican yesterday.

Three hundred of the regulars on the City of Puebla were recruited in California.

Private C. J. C. Clayton, of the Fourteenth, came from the British army in South Africa.

The S. S. City of Puebla has never been here before but the Peru is a boat familiar to all.

It is stated that every State and Territory in the Union except Oklahoma, is represented in the regular troops now at Honolulu.

The three other ships of Maj. Gen. Otis' expedition are expected here on Friday or Saturday of this week.

Private Fernandez, of Troop K, was born in Honolulu. He left here a few years ago and joined the regular army.

Sergeant Chas. Prinz, of Troop L, lived in the Islands eight years ago. His father was at that time luna on a Kauai plantation.

There is quite general complaint about the Peru of poor food and poor service. Some of the officers are quite free in their condemnation.

There are both base ball and foot ball players amongst the men on the Peru and City of Puebla and they would like some sport ashore.

"The citizens' dinner to the 128 men of the Peru and City of Puebla will be given on the Executive Building grounds beginning at noon tomorrow."

A large number of soldiers attended the band concert at Mahealani yesterday afternoon. The beach resorts were also thronged with the Boys in Blue.

About half of the troops now in port have enlisted within three months. At the beginning of the war the regular companies carried only about fifty men each.

"The other Gen. Otis" in Brig. Gen. H. G., and will be along later. He was appointed from civil life and is known in California as a newspaper man and politician.

Private Whitman, of Troop L, is a nephew of Rev. Wm. Merritt, who was here about eight years ago. Young Whitman attended Punahou Preparatory and was a classmate of W. D. Alexander, Jr., and other young men of the city. He joined the regulars, from the volunteers, when the war broke out.

Private Schaefer, of the Fourteenth Infantry, worked with Louis Reynolds in San Francisco, and looked up his old friend soon after reaching port Saturday morning.

There is quite a lot of surplus ammunition on the transports nowhere, for the troops and ships in Manila. The Peru has fifteen immense cases of small ammunition.

There is a rattling good minstrel combination among the cavalrymen on the Peru. They are anxious to give a performance in the military opera house while here.

There were plentiful supplies of bananas and pineapples at the docks for the Puebla and Peru men. The fruit was showered up to them bountifully and was thankfully received.

Private C. M. Gertz of the Fourteenth Infantry was a student for the military at the University of the Pacific, Santa Clara, Cal. He joined the army at the beginning of hostilities.

Marshal Brown entertained a party of United States Army officers at Waikiki yesterday. Among the number were Lieut. Col. S. E. Kellogg and Adj. Boyd. Surf riding was a feature of the day's program.

Soldiers on the Peru have to do all the work of shifting and handling their freight and supplies. A big gang was engaged at it all of yesterday. Handling trucks was entirely new to many of them and they did not like it at all.

One half of the New York First Volunteer Regiment, which is to garrison this place for a time, will leave San Francisco by the end of July and the second half by the 15th of August. Col. Barber is the commander.

Col. Kellogg and his officers and men are sorely yet remedied to the fact that they were compelled to leave their horses behind. The squadron was splendidly mounted, each troop having its own color of well trained horses.

Dr. T. S. Kellogg, late of Honolulu and still interested here, is aboard the City of Puebla as assistant surgeon. The doctor went up to the States from here some three months ago and the offer of his services for Manila was at once accepted.

There are two second lieutenants in Battery D, Sixth Artillery, and by a co-

incidence both names are pronounced the same way. They are E. D. Pearce and P. A. Pierce. To new men in the company the situation is sometimes embarrassing.

Sergeant P. R. Landreth, Troop L, Fourth Cavalry, is one of the best shots in the world. He has a record of 225 out of 225 on ranges from 200 to 1,000 yards, which is almost equivalent to hitting an object as far as it can be seen. The record was established with a Kriss-Jorgensen rifle. Sergeant Landreth is a native of Virginia and has been in the service over twenty years.

When the Peru came to the Pacific Mail wharf Saturday morning C. S. Desky, J. A. Gilman, Dr. Burgess, J. D. McVeigh and others showered the Boys in Blue with fruits of all kinds, including oranges, bananas, coconuts, pineapples, grapes and mangoes. Then came pies and cakes in abundance. As it turned out the fruit was much appreciated as the soldiers had had none since leaving San Francisco.

## AFTER PRIVATEER.

British Ships Sent to Look After Spanish Pirates.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 11.—In response to the request of United States Consul Dudley of Vancouver Admiral Puller, commander of the Pacific British squadron, stationed at Esquimalt, has dispatched H. M. S. Amphion, a second-class cruiser, carrying nine guns, and the sloop of war Icarus, mounting eight guns, to cruise the waters of the north to search for the privateer which, according to reports that have reached the ears of the Consul, lies hidden in the vicinity of Dixon entrance, through which the treasure ships pass on their way south.

Seafaring men here are divided in opinion as to the truth of the report of the privateer's presence on the coast. Many, especially those who have interests at stake, believe in the existence of the vessel, while others doubt it. One thing, however, is certain—a strong feeling of sympathy with the Americans exists at Esquimalt and every officer spoken to on the matter expresses himself strongly in disfavor of privateering. If the report that reaches here be true Captain Finnis has orders to blow the vessel out of water if she shows the least fight when found.

## NOT POSTED.

Willett and Gray Fail to Note Dividend Notices.

The appended, correct in the main, but with an astonishing error on plantation prosperity, is from the sugar circular letter of Willett & Gray, brokers:

"The bill of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States finally passed the Senate on the 6th and was signed by the President on the 7th. After confirmatory action by the Hawaiian Government, the annexation will be complete and a Governor-General will be designated by the President. The effect upon the sugar trade will not be especially important. Raw sugars are now admitted free of duty into the United States, as they will continue to be. Sugar is not refined in the Islands and is not likely to be, as everything required for the refining process would have to be carried from the United States.

The last crop of the Islands was 225,000 tons. This may be increased somewhat, but the production of the Islands is necessarily limited by adverse conditions. Few of the sugar companies now operating in the Islands appear to make a great success of it, even with the advantage of no duties to pay, and annexation will, in some respects, such as labor, tend to increase the cost of sugar production there. The domestic beet sugar industry, which is really the only industry adversely affected by annexation, will scarcely realize any change in conditions, at least for some time to come."

## HAWAIIAN MARINERS.

Captains and Engineers Studying Up for American Certificates.

Sooner or later United States maritime regulations will be made to apply to Hawaiian shipping. All sea captains and engineers in the inter-island trade will have to pass the examination laid down by the law and receive commissions in their respective lines. These certificates will have to be hung up in prescribed places on vessels. There are a few men in the local service who already hold commissions. It will probably turn out that they will not be required to go before the Board again. In anticipation of "breakers ahead" lots of men in the employ of the local steamship companies are studying hard.

Every steamer and sailing vessel will be effected. Even the little schooners come under the law. Only competent sailing masters will be allowed to run them. A hull and a boiler inspector will be located here by the United States Government. The duties of these men will be to test bottoms and machinery and require the condition of all shipping to be up to a certain standard.

## Ultra-Destructive.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Naval officials say that a serious irregularity occurred at the time the ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet hauled down their colors and surrendered. Inquiries have brought out the fact that the breech blocks of the guns were thrown overboard, thus disabling the guns and making them practically worthless, and the valves by which the ships were flooded were opened after the surrender, which was a breach of the rules of warfare, the enemy having ceased fighting and having asked for quarter. It is said that further destruction of the ships at such a time was both wanton and dishonorable, and that if the persons responsible for it are located they are likely to be held accountable.

## A NEW HOSPITAL

American Place Soon to Be Ready for Use.

The Transformation of Independence Park Pavilion—Red Cross. To Extend From Honolulu.

In view of the early arrival of the garrison for Honolulu work on the American Hospital is being pushed by Lucas Bros., the contractors, and the Red Cross Society is planning for its furnishing. Partitions in the main building have been taken down and the great space is being divided into corridors and rooms. The front entrance, on King street, is enlarged and opens into an office and reception room and that again into a lengthwise corridor that connects the general ward, occupying the whole of the Ewa end of the building, with the dining room and kitchen at the other extremity of the old addition. Between the reception room and the dining room on the mauka side are a nurses' room, an operating room and a dispensary. Making of the corridor are a ward for special cases, a broad hall that the patients' private entrance opens into, bath rooms, linen room and store room. Extra windows have been cut to give an abundance of light and air and a broad veranda along the back of the main building away from the dust and noise of the street will afford a delightful lounging place for convalescents.

Back of the hospital proper and removed from it by an open space will be a building comprising the necessary ward, bathing and nurses' rooms to insure complete isolation for measles or other light contagious diseases.

As soon as the buildings are finished the beds and furnishings at the Child Garden will be moved into them and additional necessities will be provided out of the American hospital fund left by General Merritt, and the Red Cross work will continue until the Regular Army Corps arrives.

The treasurer's account is a tribute to the generosity of the Honolulu people. The Society is an organization of six weeks' growth. It has furnished supplies to add to the comfort and well being of the soldiers on ship board and at Manila, has equipped and supported a hospital for one month and only the following bills contracted:

Cotton cloth	\$ 8.99
Mosquito nets	15.25
Furniture for hospital	52.25
Crockery	7.25
Knives and forks	5.00
Japanese screens	3.00
Blankets	2.50
Towels	2.00
Rubber sheeting	3.00
Crash	1.00
Bed flannel	26.40
Denim for pillow slips	10.95
Tape	3.00
Groceries	16.65
Meat	10.90
Express Co.	.50
Stationery	.50
Cook for hospital	24.00
Janitor for hospital	11.00
Nurse for hospital	45.00
Kemehameha boys for helpers	8.70
Sundries	3.70
Queen's Hospital	7.50
Sailors' Home ward	5.75
Dr. Burgess for B. Fannon and H. Howard	36.00
Total	\$509.90

The society is growing in numbers each week and efforts are being made to extend it to the other Islands, as it is desired to make it not the Red Cross of Honolulu, but of Hawaii.

## California Interest.

The California State Board of Trade has decided to send a representative to these Islands to make a collection of its horticultural, agricultural and manufactured products, to be added to the present permanent exhibit of the Board. J. A. Flicher, secretary of the State Board of Trade, may be commissioned to do this work. A special meeting of the Board will be called as soon as General Chipman returns to San Francisco. The president of the State Board of Agriculture of Hawaii, Allen Herbert, is now on the coast, and will be consulted in the matter.

A review of Col. Parker's Saturday evening lecture on "The Ideal School," will be published later.

## NOT SO FAR AWAY IN CHICAGO U. S. A.

IS THE GREATEST MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN THE WORLD. MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY, 111 to 120 Michigan Ave. WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE

## GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

Containing 500 pages (16 by 11 inches), 11,000 illustrations, 10,000 dependable quotations, and twenty special departments of goods. DEPARTMENTS: GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS and CARRIAGES, PHOTOGRAPHY MATERIALS, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, DRESSES, BICYCLES, GROCERIES, RADIATORS, CARPETS, RUGS, GOODS, WALL PAPER, and BARBERS' SUPPLIES. Any one or all of these publications will be sent postpaid upon application to dealers in foreign lands, including our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers." Sent in young promptly, and your neighbors, friends and relatives to do so, and learn of our limited facilities for doing orders especially at minimum prices.

Goods Guaranteed as Represented or Money Refunded. Montgomery Ward & Co., CHICAGO, U. S. A., 111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

## Choice California Mules.

## CALIFORNIA MULES

I have just received Sixty-five Head of choice young mules from four to seven years old.

These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage. All orders promptly filled.

## Schuman's Carriage and Harness Repository.

Fort St. Above Club Stables.

Honolulu.

## Bargain in Shoes.

We hear the expression used constantly. So much so that in nine cases out of ten it really has no significance in connection with facts.

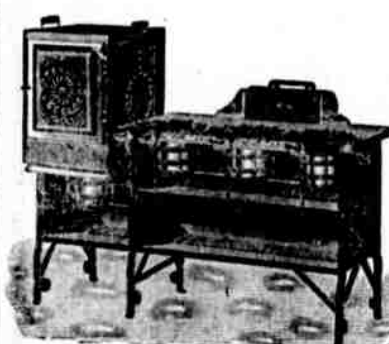
A bargain in shoes represents standard value, at the right price and at the right time.

The cheapest is not always the best neither is the best always the cheapest. Buy a good article and you will get satisfactory wear out of it in the long run. Buy a cheap article and it will keep you on the jump continually to duplicate, then you might buy shoes on this basis every week in the year and never get your money's worth. Turn over a new leaf and buy an honest shoe at an honest price. This is the kind of values we offer you.

## The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., FORT STREET.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS HARDWARE &amp; COMMISSION MERCHANTS

## ALUMINUM WARE, Refrigerators, ICE CREAM FREEZERS.



## WICKLESS Blue Flame Stoves OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

STEAM COOKERS, That, over one burner, will cook at once Soup, Meat and Vegetables.

## Lap Boards and Cutting Tables. Stoneware, Hanging Baskets.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS HARDWARE &amp; COMMISSION MERCHANTS

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SURR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC. Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

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## Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED,

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## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

## CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

## Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scabby Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Cleans the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World. Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s., each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



# TORAL SURRENDERS SANTIAGO TO SHAFTER

Whole Eastern End of Cuba Goes to United States--10,000  
Spanish Troops to Be Sent Home--Watson to Attack Spain.

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 14.—Secretary of War, Washington: Before Santiago, July 14.—General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army and the division of Santiago on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender.

"This is very gratifying and General Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insurmountable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army had been infected with yellow fever and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

"NELSON A. MILES,  
Major-General of the Army."

## SPAIN PREPARED TO SEEK PEACE.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald sends the following:

Independence for Cuba.

Transfer of Porto Rico to the United States in exchange for the Philippines.

Coaling station in the latter island for the United States. Spain is willing to make these concessions to obtain peace, according to a dispatch received by President McKinley from a semi-official source.

This impression is primarily based upon the action of General Toral after consultation with Madrid in surrendering Santiago and the troops under his command. Secondly, it is based upon the reports received from Madrid, showing that the people are becoming convinced of the uselessness of continuing the struggle, and that pressure is being exerted in the interest of peace by the Vatican and by at least one of the European powers.

The information in the possession of the authorities shows that it has been the cry of the army from the start that it stands ready to retrieve the losses of the navy. The fact that General Toral with between 10,000 and 12,000 men has surrendered will now doubtless cause the army to fall in line in a general appeal for peace.

It can be stated on authority that no representation has yet been made to this Government either from its agents abroad or foreign representatives in Washington respecting its attitude on the peace question or the terms which it will be willing to accept.

LONDON, July 14.—A dispatch to the Times from Madrid, says: Peace prospects are improving. Symptoms of a change are especially marked in commercial circles. The Madrid Chamber of Commerce has received telegrams in favor of peace from Cadiz, Vigo and elsewhere, but nobody favors it at any price. The movement may be described as a desire for peace with honor, without great territorial sacrifices. Inordinate demands might easily arouse a warlike spirit, compelling the Government to swim with the popular current, regardless of consequences.

## WATSON'S FLEET PREPARES TO SAIL.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Commodore Watson, with the Eastern Squadron, will sail within the next four days, probably Sunday. He was detached from the blockading station off Havana more than a week ago, and ordered to collect his vessels from Sampson's fleet. The next few days will be consumed in having divers clean the bottoms of vessels, in coaling them and in getting supplies on board. The Yankee left New York yesterday with ammunition for this squadron.

The vessels of Watson's squadron will probably rendezvous off Mole St. Nicholas or Cape Haytien. The course for the Canaries will be charted, and an average speed of ten knots an hour is expected to be maintained until the Island of Ferrol, the chief of the Canaries, is reached. While it is fortified not much trouble in taking is expected, and a competent force of marines will probably be landed to occupy the chief strategic points of the Island.

The squadron will sail for Spain, and after making demonstration at Cadiz will steam through the Straits of Gibraltar, shell Malaga and proceed in a northeasterly direction to Port Mahon, in the Balearic Islands. The defenses at this place are obsolete and Watson will find but little trouble in taking them.

## NOW TO MOVE ON PORTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—"Next comes Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger, after receiving news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then, if need be, Havana."

The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed today when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the American flag. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land and the capture of the island of Porto Rico, unless peace soon intervenes.

The Secretary said that the Porto Rican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The warriors in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves, and it is not deemed prudent to bring them in unnecessary contact with new troops in view of the danger of spreading contagion. The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed. Immune regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town, and, as stated in these dispatches yesterday, two of these regiments are already under orders to proceed.

The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by General Miles in person, though General Brooke, now in command at Camp Thomas, is expected to assist him. The size of the expedition will depend upon General Miles' wishes, although it is believed that 25,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose. At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than it was at Santiago, owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely, without risking contact with the mines. General Brooke is now on his way to Washington, by direction of Secretary Alger, so that he will be in a position to make his views direct to the department. The experience gained in dispatching Shafter's expedition, it is expected, will aid the officials in their determination to make short work of the Porto Rican affair.

Investigation with respect to the climatic conditions at San Juan has convinced the officials that there will be practically no

danger to troops there from yellow fever, which annually prevails in nearly all parts of Cuba. The city of San Juan, which is built on high ground, is said to be exceptionally clean for a Spanish town. The water is said to be good, and, all things considered, it is not believed that the present arrangement for the invasion of the island will be interfered with.

## WHAT IT COST TO TAKE SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The siege of Santiago lasted two weeks and was remarkable in many respects, and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sickness of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides.

Looking back over the record of these two weeks, it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed; that nearly a thousand Spanish sailors have been drowned or killed by shell and flame and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago. On the other hand about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and in round numbers, 2000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments. Our fleet had remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor and with the Spanish squadron.

## THE FIFTH EXPEDITION.

Major General Otis yesterday issued the following orders, designating the troops to sail, and their transports, on the fifth expedition that will leave on the 21st inst.:

The following designated troops of the command will be placed in readiness to embark for the Philippine Islands on steamers hereinafter named by Thursday next, the 21st inst., and are assigned to transports as follows:

To the steamer Pennsylvania, the First Montana Volunteers and recruits of the First California Volunteers.

To the steamer Rio Janeiro, two battalions of the First South Dakota Volunteers, recruits of the First and Second Battalions of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, Signal Corps detachment, consisting of three officers and thirty men, and recruits of the Utah Light Artillery.

To the steamer St. Paul, one battalion South Dakota Volunteers recruits of First Colorado Volunteer, recruits of Thirtieth Minnesota Volunteers and Signal Corps detachment, consisting of two officers and twenty enlisted men.

Brigadier General H. G. Otis will accompany the expedition and will assume full command. He has not yet selected the vessel upon which he will sail, but will report to the commanding general of camp Merritt.

In addition to recent invoices from the United States,

## The Pacific Hardware Co.

have just received direct from England:

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors,  
Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board  
Palettes and Vouga's Studios,  
Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,  
Wade and Butcher's Razors,  
Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.

And a full assortment of

## DOOR MATS.

**Pacific Hardware Co.,**  
—LIMITED.—

Fort Street.

**We Don't Want Your Money!**  
**Your Promise to Pay**

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



Honolulu.

**L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.**

## BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.  
We are Sole Agents for  
the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"  
AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine  
Parts kept in stock or imported  
to order.



**Vapo-Resolene.**  
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP,  
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents

The best at the lowest  
price at HOPP'S.

**Our prices  
apparently  
conflict with  
our qualities.**

Our prices always seem too low. People cannot understand it. They have been used to paying so much more that they cannot believe that we give the same qualities at less prices. "But seeing is believing." Come and see for yourself. Examine the goods as critically as possible. Ask all the questions you wish. Put us under oath. We tell you beforehand that, go where you will, you cannot find Furniture prices to equal ours.

## OUR SPECIAL FEATURE

For this week is a new table known as the COMBINATION DINING TABLE.

The reason they are called Combination lies in the fact of their being compact. All extra leaves are stored under the table proper—no running around looking for extra leaves when wanted, just pull out one end of the extension and by an upward movement add as many leaves as desired. That's the feature.

A new line of

## DINING ROOM CHAIRS

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Leading Furniture Dealers.

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WATERHOUSE'S.

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responsibility  
on us—**

That's what our patrons do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

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We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

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Queen Street.

## H. Hackfeld & Co.

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A FINE SELECTION OF  
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IN THE LATEST STYLES.  
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Blankets, Quits, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.  
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlap, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Broomsticks and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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## RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1898

## APPOINTING TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Owing to the fact that the joint resolution operated instantly in annexing these islands, it is to be presumed that President McKinley has already "directed" as the resolution provides, what men shall hold office here. If circumstances had permitted, he would have waited, perhaps, for an expression of sentiment, by the people of the territory.

That the President has appointed a good man to the Executive office, we have no doubt. There is not the least cause for anxiety on that point. The person nominated for the office, by a political party here, may be an admirable selection, but the movement itself is one that ignores permanent residence and citizenship in the territory. Persons who have no legal residence here, and persons living on the Mainland may be appointed who are superior in qualifications to any resident, but public opinion at present is that the territories should be governed as far as possible, by their own citizens. The rule is not hard and fast, and in this case, should not, perhaps, be applied for a number of good reasons.

## THE NEW MACHINE.

It has not taken much time to start the most modern and approved "machine" in our new politics. The boys who own it make their first dash, even before the flag is raised by running over Mr. Dole. In their hurry to reach the precious boodle, there is no time to give him even a passing salute. Some of the men who have been standing near him, during five years of troubled political life, heard the rumbling of the wheels of the "machine," and raced after it, without even lifting their hats to bid him good bye. Having "supported" him for five years, they feel that the task is irksome, and a change of leadership is convenient and especially politic. They are quite willing to give Mr. Dole a certificate of good character, and discharge him on the spot.

As we learn, only a fraction of the men who have loyally supported the Republic, and Mr. Dole have joined in the movement to put him on the shelf, even before the flag is raised. Before President McKinley is asked to make a new appointment for Governor by the "party" here, it would seem to be a decent and orderly proceeding to give the members of the party a chance to be heard on the question.

The obvious reply to this suggestion is that "machines" are not run in this way. They dictate to, and do not listen to the people.

The qualifications of the candidate recommended for the office of Governor, by the "committee" are not under discussion. We are merely commenting on the extraordinary haste made by the "committee," in promptly abandoning without any regret their leader during the trying times, and apparently pledging the party to a new candidate without even following the usual course of asking the rank and file to express an opinion on the subject. The machine first, Old Glory afterwards.

## NEW PARTY LINES.

The bird that brought the news of annexation brought also the seeds of the political parties that exist on the Mainland. They have been planted, have been watered, and are sending out healthy shoots.

The need and advantages of political parties are beyond dispute. Even a few wise partisans admit it. Martin Luther, no mean authority, said that "the human reason was like a drunken man on horseback, who was sure to tumble off if left alone." Party politics enables men to ride together and when one is in danger of falling off one side of the horse, another who is about to fall from the other side, balances him, and they are not dismounted.

The Americans here, and those with American antecedents will soon fall into party lines. The Republicans, the Democrats, the Populists, will make up the politics. The man born here of American parents will follow his associations.

Those of Northern European origin here will only gradually join the political parties. Their movements will be watched with interest.

The majority of those who have changed the Government, and crowned their work with annexation, are, we believe, Republicans. If the coming territorial laws retain in their hands the political power, the ruling party will surely be Republican.

Should these laws give the franchise to the natives and the Portuguese, as

they probably will, how will these different races act? Having no relations with any of the great political parties, having no education in the principles of political government, they will follow their prejudices and sentiments, such as they are. Accidents may operate to direct them. If there is a free franchise here, the natives can outvote the Anglo-Saxons. The Portuguese can also outvote them. If the Portuguese become Republicans, the natives will probably then become Democrats, owing to the quiet antipathy between these races. The order of things may be reversed. But the Populists may secure some following, as the largest looking coin, the silver dollar, will be especially attractive to the native, without regard to standards of value.

What the theory of the coming law commissioners will be, we do not know. If they follow the precedents given by other territorial laws, there will be no limitation to the franchise, excepting only upon the Chinese and Japanese. Out of this, there will come friction, as the Japanese will ask for it, and our Federal Government has made a clear distinction between Chinese and Japanese. Congress may authorize qualified Japanese to vote. But it is not probable that it will be done for some time to come.

It is quite probable, in the making up of parties, that neither the natives nor the Portuguese will become strong partisans, but will remain in a generally neutral situation, and be open to "reasons." This will put much labor on the men who run the "machines," and call for more than usual political management.

## A FAKE STORY.

The San Francisco Argonaut, in justification of its sudden conversion to the doctrine of territorial aggrandizement, quotes a recent decision of the Ninth Circuit United States Court of Appeals (Endleman et al.), which passes upon the case of two persons convicted of selling liquor in Alaska, in violation of a law passed by Congress. These persons claimed that the law was unconstitutional, because it did not apply to all of the territories alike.

The Court (which is an inferior one) held that "the territories of the United States are entirely subject to the legislative authority of Congress. They are not organized under the Constitution, nor subject to its complex distribution of the powers of government as organic law, but are the creation, exclusively, of the legislative department and subject to its supervision and control." It says: "Congress may legislate in accordance with the special needs of each locality, and vary its regulations to meet the circumstances of the people."

The Argonaut says this decision settles the whole business, and it may do as it chooses with the inhabitants of Hawaii. It can, it says, exclude undesirable Hawaiians "from the continental confines of the United States, and full blooded Hawaiians might be confined to Hawaii." It fact, it suggests, that Congress can do just as it pleases with this little territory.

This article has been widely read in this community, and it makes mischief. It misinforms the white people, and it alarms the natives. Moreover, it declares that it lays down the law for the land, as if it was the decision of the Supreme Court. And it sounds a general scare by stating that the decision is one that "will mark a new epoch in the history of Federal jurisprudence."

But the decision is not at all extraordinary, and is in accordance with precedent. It involves none of the underlying principles of constitutional government, but, on the other hand, involved only matters of local or police government.

The writer of the article, while he refers to the celebrated Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court, does not seem to have read it.

Instead of permitting Congress to do as it pleases with the territories, the Supreme Court declares, that "the citizens of a territory are on the same footing as the citizens of the States, and are as carefully guarded as the citizens of the States," by the Constitution.

This is the law until it is reversed by the Court. The loose talk about despotic power in Congress is miserable drivel, and yellow law literature. It is a poor water logged plank on which the Argonaut is trying to float away from its wrecked theories of American destiny.

The Argonaut has not noticed that the crabs in San Francisco bay, outgrow their shells, then burst them and cast them away, and at once form new ones of larger growth. The United States, likewise, has outgrown the shell which is the growth of its first century, and has just cast it off and taken on another of greater size.

The Constitution provides (Art. III) that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Congress will conform its legislation regarding the territories to the spirit of general legislation in the

several States. The language of the Court as we quote it sustains this view. The native Hawaiians must not be deceived by these malicious interpretations of the law.

It has often been said that the opposition of the Argonaut to annexation was due to money influence. This is not true. No person making the most persistent "wild cat" investments in California, would ever risk a dollar in purchasing the influence of that paper. It is an "honestly" conducted paper, because it never was tempted.

## SPEAKER REED.

Speaker Reed stands today as a singular and extraordinary figure in American politics. In the past history of State politics, which the present generation are ignorant of, there have been men that resembled him in their political attitude. But none ever approached him in his singular position, as a Republican politician. The Press discuss and analyze him, but do not agree in any explanation of his singular attitude. He is a leading Republican, and yet he has bitterly opposed the Republican policy of acquiring these islands. The majority of Republicans in the House can depose, or "pull out his teeth" but they will not. He is not even a warm protectionist, and in full accord with his party on the tariff.

Yet this one man, even called the "Czar," fighting a policy of his own party, is still sustained by the party.

A full explanation of his attitude would call for a careful review of certain transformations and almost imperceptible changes in politics, and in the working of party machinery, which are as yet little understood.

What is more singular still is the fact that he seems to keep control of the Republican convention of his own State. It was only natural and due to party allegiance that this convention, which recently met, should have made some declaration regarding Hawaii, and the occupation of conquered Spanish territory, but it remained silent. Why? Why is this one man able to prevent party allegiance?

One explanation given is, that Mr. Reed is a "necessity." But why should he be a "necessity?" Have such "necessities" a place in our democratic form of government? Probably the simplest, though not very definite explanation is, that he is through his experience, temperament and brains, too useful a man to be discarded by his party, and this usefulness overbalances his want of loyalty to his party in certain directions.

## PENAL CONTRACTS.

The effect of the joint resolution on the penal contract labor system is already an important question, and we are asked to state the points in the case, for the information of our readers.

The joint resolution provides that: "The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands not contrary to the Constitution of the United States shall remain in force" until Congress shall otherwise determine.

Any Hawaiian law, therefore, contrary to the Constitution is void and has been void since July 7th.

A Hawaiian law may be inconsistent with laws of the United States, and yet be valid, according to the resolution, but it is not valid if contrary to the Constitution. A clear distinction is made.

It is generally admitted that penal labor contracts are not recognized by the common law of America. Whether this common law has been suddenly planted here by the joint resolution is a novel and interesting question.

What concerns us now is the question whether or not our penal contract laws are contrary to the Constitution, because it is now in full force here.

We express no opinion, but give the opinion of the United States Supreme Court.

If the Hawaiian penal contract law conflicts with the Constitution, it is with the 13th Amendment, which is: "Neither slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

A territory is therefore included. The question is therefore, does the Hawaiian penal law recognize and enforce "involuntary servitude?"

The Supreme Court of the United States recently passed upon it, in the case of Robertson vs. Baldwin (165 U. S. R. 281), where a sailor who had regularly shipped, but had deserted, was arrested under a statute passed by Congress authorizing such an arrest and imprisonment.

On behalf of the sailor it was claimed that the statute was in violation of the 13th Amendment. Mr. Justice Harlan in a dissenting opinion, held that it was a clear violation of the amendment, and therefore void.

But the majority of the judges held that the words "involuntary servitude" meant not sweeping, but had a definite meaning. They said: "that services which have from time immemorial

been treated as exceptional shall not be regarded as within its purview" (the 13th Amendment). The Court gives a history of sailor contracts, and shows that both in England and America, these contracts with penal clauses had been recognized as necessary and lawful, and therefore it was understood by lawyers, judges and the people that they were not included in the prohibition made by the amendment.

As to any other penal contracts, the Court says, and this appears to be important language:

"The breach of a contract for personal service has not, however, been recognized in this country as involving a liability to criminal punishment, except in the case of soldiers, sailors, and possibly some others, nor would public opinion tolerate a statute to that effect."

In the "Slaughter House" cases (16 Wall. 69) the Supreme Court alludes to the practice by the British planters, after slavery was abolished in the West Indies, of binding the negroes to work, with penal provisions. The British Courts declared these contracts illegal. In the case of an apprentice negro, under the laws of Maryland, Chief Justice Chase of the Supreme Court set him free, on the ground that the contract was contrary to the laws of the United States.

The important question with us, is, are our penal contract laws contrary to the Constitution, or are they merely inconsistent with the common law of the United States. If they are only inconsistent with the common law, then there is some ground for holding that they remain in full force until Congress has enacted laws specially applicable to the islands. If they are inconsistent with the Constitution it is a different matter. The Supreme Court may hold that our penal contract laws, having existed here for many years do not come within the scope of the 13th Amendment.

The exact status of a territory has often been considered by the Supreme Court. But it has never failed to hold that any land obtained by cession or conquest was at once covered by the Constitution.

The joint resolution does not expressly state that the Constitution now prevails here. It was not necessary. It prevailed the instant President McKinley signed the resolution.

Some efforts were made in the late Legislature to repeal the penal contract laws, but the matter was not pressed. Possibly the joint resolution has repealed them. The Supreme Court of the United States must decide the matter finally.

## REV. D. P. BIRNIE.

Mr. Birnie finished his pastoral work last Sunday and now returns to his home in the Connecticut valley, from which, and the hills overlooking it, have come so many of the stalwarts who have been the sappers and miners of the army of civilization.

Mr. Birnie belongs to the younger generation of religious teachers, who, in the vitalized air of New England culture, have found the pulpit a platform not for speculations on creeds or theologies, but for the enforcement of the doctrine that "the true cross of the Redeemer is the sin and sorrow of the world," and the mission of the religious teacher is not to preach about it, but to change the conditions of life through a knowledge of the world itself, and not through idle speculations.

Among many things he has done is his valuable and far-reaching work among young men. He is one of those who, recognizing the fact that young men are a stronger agency in controlling human events than the older men, with their fixed habits, and especially when handicapped with a burden of gold, one of the heaviest of metals. Our battles with Spain are fought by men who are, as a rule, under thirty years of age. For other, but equally strong reasons the spiritual battles of the world must be fought by the younger men.

In establishing the Research Club, for young men, Mr. Birnie recognized the declaration of Carlyle that "never till now did young men take such a command in human affairs." It is no rival of the Y. M. C. A., but a distinct branch of the general service in building up a singularly complex social structure out of the different and racially antagonistic material here.

Mr. Birnie's work has been in a small community, divided by denominational lines, by bitter political differences, and, it must be said, under the dark shadow of material prosperity. "Dark shadow," we say, if there is truth in the Bible, or in the words of wise men, expressed in many ways, that "prosperity destroys fools and endangers the wise," or that "prosperity is a stronger trial of virtue than adversity."

We have a prosperity, taken as a whole, that is far beyond that of any nation of the globe; a prosperity that puts daily before young men a spectacle of sudden riches, and large incomes, that is disturbing, distracting, debauching and demoralizing. It arises out of our industrial profits. And though this profit be only obtained by a few, it is a blaze and glare of

riches which dims the moral sight of the young men.

Mr. Birnie, an impassioned lover of truth and light may, for sufficient reasons, seek a field less darkened with the shadows of prosperity.

In much of Mr. Birnie's work we have been reminded of the words of Phillips Brooks, referring to Dean Stanley: "He could preach in the Abbey of the greatness of a great naturalist, although he was no student of natural science; or of a great musician, though he had no taste for music; or of a great novelist, although he could not read his novels. Sometimes his eulogies have seemed to some men to be indiscriminately lavished, but we must have the sight, which he never lost, of the endless human procession, ever moving on; each faithful human being, famous or insignificant, bearing his gift, great or small, intelligible or unintelligible to his brethren, yet all accepted and laid up in the vast temple of the divine purpose, to which they move, in which they slowly disappear."

To us, it has seemed that Mr. Birnie has in the pulpit and out of it, illustrated in many ways these words of Bishop Brooks.

The young men especially, as well as all others, will regard with the kindest recollection the devoted interest that Mrs. Birnie has taken in her husband's work. It has been unusually intelligent, and in her singular tact in moving about in a community greatly infested with the pests of unseemly gossip she has been an example and a model of the courteous, the refined, the well-bred woman.

## THE RESPONSES.

The gift made to the "Boys in Blue" by the Advertiser, in sending, without charge, to the home of every soldier on the Mainland, copies of the papers containing accounts of the receptions given him by our citizens, continues to bring by mail many and warm acknowledgments from relatives and friends.

Many of the writers, in spite of the abundant literature on the Mainland, regarding these islands, are evidently surprised at our civilized condition. It became fixed in the minds of the people, many years ago, that the heathen were in a large majority here, while the white men came out silently at night, and picked up some food, and then retired behind palisades, and watched through loop holes. Even the modest Advertiser appears to have been a revelation to many of them. The late American Minister here, Mr. Willis, said that, after all his reading on the subject, before arriving here, he had pictured to himself the city of Honolulu, as a small village scattered along the beach.

The Kansas City Star prints three columns in fine type of extracts from the Advertiser, not only the detailed accounts of the receptions, but the editorial matter. Other papers do the same thing. Our enemies in Congress have put us before the people as a dreadfully mixed lot of freaks, and beach-combers. But a newspaper from these parts, quite like the home article, is conclusive evidence of a high order of civilization.

We have churches, tramways, saloons, and a jail in full working order. These evidences of civilization should assure our fellow countrymen that we may be fully trusted within the family household, and no one need sit up at night and watch us lest we slip out of the window with the family silver.

The Bankruptcy bill has been signed by the President, and is now in force. The law passed in 1862, and repealed some years ago, was unsatisfactory, and involved great expense. The Registrars made large sums out of it. The present law avoids many of the imperfections of the earlier one, and will give better satisfaction.

Whether or not the new law now prevails in this territory remains to be seen. Although the joint resolution preserves our municipal laws, the Bankrupt law having been signed subsequent to the resolution, may, to some extent supersede it, and it may be now the law of the territory.

Who will have the "honor" to be the first person in Hawaii to avail himself of it? It should be understood that bankrupts in character are not provided for in this law, and they need not apply.

## Pile Driver to Hilo.

The steamer Maui, which sailed yesterday afternoon, took the Government pile driver, to be used in wharf construction at Hilo. It had just come up on the train from Wailua and was transferred directly to the steamer. The machinery is in pieces and is handled very easily.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

Santiago fell without exactly being knocked over.

The Government band should be retained somehow.

It is said that the First New York is likewise the New York Finest.

Hawaii's Red Cross Society is ever willing, ever ready and ever useful.

Two of Col. Parker's lectures that pair well are "The Ideal School" and "Patricianism."

In several respects Hawaii is the ideal place for the Ideal School of the Col. Parker standard.

The departure of so well balanced and well contained a man as the Rev. D. P. Birnie is a distinct community loss.

There is every assurance that unnecessary delay will not mark the establishment here of a system of rapid transit.

It now seems pretty well established here that the public cares not a fig for bicycle racing as a steady amusement diet.

The local demand for soldier brass buttons seems to have at last dwindled down to the desires of precocious children for possession of the remembrances.

The San Francisco paper that was so bitterly and unscrupulously opposed to Annexation seems to want to have a good deal to say concerning the control of the newly acquired territory.

Regular soldiers are no doubt just as enthusiastic in the cause, but they are not nearly so demonstrative as the Volunteers. What a difference just a little different sort of discipline does make.

The San Francisco organ of Senator Stephen M. White whines because there has been no Californian placed on the Hawaiian Commission. The protest or criticism comes with very poor grace from that source.

In a large army the individuality of the substance of the organization—the private—is essentially lost. But to insure the results that mean real success the welfare of the mass must receive the utmost attention.

No man who knows anything of firearms can be deluded into the belief that the Springfield rifle, man for man as to soldiers, can cope with the Krag-Jorgensen or others of the small caliber repeating pieces.

According to the Trade Review of New Zealand the practice of making a charge by banks on the keeping of small, unprofitable accounts, is now recognized in that country, though not yet on any special or rigid basis.

For a fair starter the National Guard of the Territory of Hawaii will have quite an acquaintance with a rather extensive wing of the great National Army. This will be a good place, also to organize and maintain a Naval Reserve corps.

More than 300 letters from Honolulu were received in one small town in Oregon by the first mail after the first expedition was here. The account coming to the islands says that people left the post office with a red, white and blue Advertiser in one hand and a letter in the other.

It may be noted as a matter of record that so far since June 2, there have called here, en route to Manila, thirteen United States transport ships, having aboard 10,834 men. Each individual in each expedition can have none other than pleasant recollections of Honolulu and the hospitality of her citizens.

The Chinese here are the best behaved and most worthy of any known outside their own country. No less a personage than Admiral Gove Dewey finds merit in the Mongolians. He recommends that the Chinese who were with his fleet in the action at Manila be given American citizenship as a reward for bravery and assistance rendered.

Military surgeons are on record as having reached the verdict that a man stops growing at 28 years of age. This entry was probably made before there were so many officers fresh from civil life on the staffs and in the line. Some of these gentlemen are still growing at the rate of from four inches and ten pounds to a foot and fifteen pounds a day.

Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt has been promoted to the rank of Colonel and is in full command of the Regiment of Rough Riders with which his name has been so prominently identified. This is a very fortunate happening for Col. Wood, aside from the fact that he has been advanced to a higher generalship. Col. Wood, as official leader of the Rough Riders, had from the first been rather eclipsed by his distinguished second in command.

It is the statement of Richard Harding Davis that nineteen surrendered Spanish soldiers "during the last three months had pay consisting of three packages of cigarettes." Does this mean the total remuneration to the whole squad? Was the "three" one package a month or three a month? In this important relation a very careless record has been made by Mr. Davis. Whether or not there is any truth at all in this extraordinary salary story it will prove fine material as an advertisement for the cigarette factories.

The National Republican League of the United States, is right abreast of the season, if not a trifle ahead of the political calendar. In the big convention at Omaha it named Robert W. Shingle, the commissioner of the Islands to the Fair, as a member of the Executive Committee and fixed upon Sanford B. Dole, of Honolulu, as the President (League President) for Hawaii. This new reservation is placed at the tail end of the full list of States and Territories. Young Mr. Shingle the Advertiser happens to know, is a Republican by birth and training.

Gen. Martinez Campos, who has been called to form a new Cabinet for Spain, is one of the sons of that country who has fame and who is held in esteem in other lands. He is undeniably the greatest soldier Spain has produced since the olden days of her glory. Gen. Campos is a strategist, a man of the tested personal courage and of highly attractive magnetism. In years ago he was considered a statesman as well as a warrior. He was the man who went to Cuba before Weyler and had been out there as a commander during the Ten Year war. Gen. Campos could not adapt himself to the latter day methods expected of him and came home a sad and disappointed man. Now he has an opportunity once more.



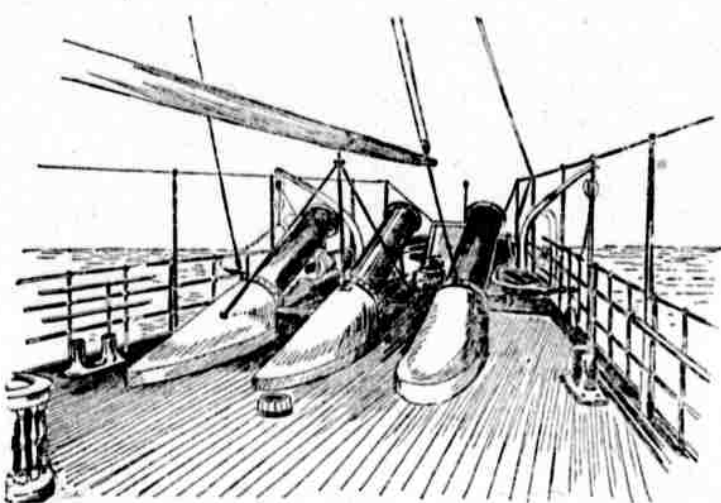
## TERROR OF SEAS

Ship Spaniards Say Hurts Earth-  
quakes at Them.

## PRACTICAL TRIAL OF VESUVIUS

She is Fast and is Effective—Ac-  
count of Armament and Utility.  
Three Long Tubes.

The performance of the so-called dynamite-gun vessel Vesuvius at Santiago has revived popular interest in this little war-ship, which has been looked upon by the experts with more or less suspicion ever since she was launched. Now that the Vesuvius has taken part in actual warfare, using shells loaded with gun cotton and throwing them successfully against the enemy's stronghold, all the objections made by the naval officers of the old school have been proved groundless; and so far as being effective in a bombardment of shore batteries is concerned, the Vesuvius must be pronounced a success. The term "dynamite," as applied to the vessel, is a misnomer, for the Vesuvius never has thrown any dynamite. She was built as a harbor-defense vessel intended to throw shells loaded with gun cotton. She is a small boat, as slender and graceful as a yacht, and faster than



Vesuvius Guns Projecting From Main Deck.

At Santiago, the Vesuvius was kept out of sight of the enemy until night fell, in order that her possibilities might be better tested against an unsuspecting foe. The object of the naval officers was to bring the vessel close enough to the mouth of the harbor to be able to throw the gun cotton projectiles far enough into the channel to strike the Spanish ships that lay at anchor behind a headland. It is impossible to state at the present writing whether or not this object was successfully attained, for no one but the Spaniards, and they will not tell, if there any left on board the ships to report.

The Vesuvius moved to within 600 yards of the fortifications of Santiago Harbor, heading directly toward the opening, and went into action. The

most pleasure-craft. She has a record of 21 2-3 knots, or about twenty-five miles an hour. She is 252 feet long, 950 tons burden, 4,000 horse-power, and when loaded draws 10 feet 10 inches of water. She is armed with three so-called dynamite guns, which are really three fixed tubes that project at an acute angle from her forward deck. These are 55 feet long and 15 inches in diameter. They are stationary, and cannot be shifted in any way, so that to aim them it is necessary to move the entire vessel. For this reason it would be difficult for the Vesuvius to hit a moving target, but an easy matter, as was proved at Santiago, to do great execution against land fortifications. She was called by the Spaniards "the hurler of earthquakes." The projectiles used in these guns are 10 1-2 inches in diameter and 9 feet long, looking much like huge cigars. They are hollow, and the explosive, usually gun cotton, is stored in them and set off by a primer that is itself exploded by contact with some solid substance, or by a mechanical device which can be regulated before the shell is discharged. The three tubes run down into the bowels of the ship, and at the base of each one is a mechanism much like that of an ordinary pocket revolver. There are five revolving chambers at the base of each of the tubes, so that fifteen shells can be fired without reloading. The force used for the discharge of the guns is compressed air. A gauge fixes the amount of air force necessary to throw the cartridge a certain distance, say one-quarter, one-half, of a full mile. There is scarcely any sound at the discharge and of course no smoke so that shortly after the projectile leaves the muzzle it is visible to those on the ship, and the place where it strikes can plainly be seen. The firing of these air-guns is done from the conning-tower by means of levers. The projectile rises swiftly to a height of nearly 300 feet, and then travels horizontally as though following a straight line marked off against the sky, and finally drops sharply and plunges into the target. There is a peculiar spiral safety arrangement on each projectile by which the fuse is rendered harmless until a flight through the air of about one-eighth of a mile is accomplished. Otherwise, the primers might explode just as the projectile left the tube, doing great harm to the vessel itself.

Until she was used at the bombardment of Santiago, the Vesuvius had only thrown projectiles with service

charges on one occasion, and that was when she was tested in the Delaware River near Chester, in March, 1890. Three loaded shells were then discharged, and so little faith did the naval officers have in either the security or capability of the vessel, that only those who were obliged to remain on board to work the guns staid anywhere near the Vesuvius. The committee and other officers who were to watch the proceedings drew off about a mile distant on a tug. The first projectile discharged weighed 510 pounds, and it went over 200 yards further than one mile, in 11 seconds; the second projectile weighed 504 pounds, and went a mile and 250 yards in 11 7-10 seconds; the third projectile weighed the same as the second, and went 400 yards more than a mile in 11 3-4 seconds. The first shell was set so as to explode ten seconds after it sunk beneath the surface of the water. It worked successfully, and threw a great tower of mud and water to a height of fully 200 feet. The second cartridge was arranged so as to explode five seconds after impact, and it did, with similar results. The third cartridge was timed to go off on impact with the water, and so well was the primer arranged that the light of the explosion could be seen when the projectile struck the surface of the river. The reverberation of these explosions was so great that it shook the windows of the town of Chester, five miles distant.

## College Boys

W. R. Castle, Jr., who has finished his second year at Harvard is now making an extensive trip through Europe with Professor Coolidge, of Harvard, who was here a year or so ago. The continent will be "done" most thoroughly. Professor Coolidge has the chair of modern history at Harvard and will be quite at home in all the European countries.

Messrs. Cunha, Rawlinson and Hedemann

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## FOR HER FATHER

Mrs. R. M. Bell Making a  
Search in Honolulu.Was Taken from Here to the Coast  
When a Young Child—Grew  
Up in a Convent.

Mrs. R. M. Bell, of San Diego, Cal., is at the Queen hotel. This lady is a half Hawaiian, with a history most romantic if not altogether sad. Strange as it may seem she is here looking for a father and mother whom she has not seen nor heard of since she was a babe in arms.

Mrs. Bell is now 41 years of age. Her early life was spent in a Catholic convent in Southern California. Of her antecedents she knew absolutely nothing. She married at San Francisco and ten years ago moved to San Diego to live. Her husband is a business man there.

After waiting so long Mrs. Bell three years ago undertook a trip to the convent in which she was educated, for the express purpose of learning something concerning her history. She demanded the information and received what there was to give.

The Sisters told here that her father had brought her there when she was a babe scarcely two years of age, and had provided for her education. He then went away never to return. Her father's name was Benjamin F. Grard, an American of French descent, then a Mormon missionary at some point near Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands. Her mother, the Sisters said, was a native Hawaiian but whether alive at the time or not they were unable to say. There was something said about a stepmother who was cruel, but the Sisters could not remember what it was.

Mrs. Bell returned home and for three years has brooded over her strange history. Was her father still alive? The Sisters thought he had returned to Honolulu. Might she not have brothers or sisters in the Pacific Islands. She resolved to find out. She came down by the Alameda last week and has since been searching diligently for some traces of her lost people. Senator Waterhouse is looking up the records at Laie, and other Kamaeinas appealed to are trying to remember something of Grard.

Mrs. Bell spoke somewhat hopelessly of the matter when seen at the Queen last night. Still she is determined, and has money and leisure to follow up her search. She relies a great deal upon old residents for the information required.

That Mrs. Bell is part Hawaiian is readily to be seen. No one here would fail to note the strong resemblance to Hawaiian ladies at first sight. In that part of her story she was undoubtedly correctly informed.

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## ON ENVIRONMENT

Climate, Soil, Country Determine Character of People.

## BOOK LEARNING NOT THE END

Development of the Soul Should Be Teacher's Aim—Mrs. Parker Talks of Delsarte.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Col. Parker's lecture yesterday was more an eloquent sermon on the development of the human soul than a dissertation on pedagogics, a sermon applicable to the home, to every parent as well as to every teacher. The whole theme of the work of these eminent Chicago educators now at the Summer School has been "Nor soul helps body more, nor body soul." Their plea has been to study the child and lead him through nature to a higher development of the soul. This is the end of education.

Yesterday the subject was a continuation of the study of geography. Environment, Col. Parker said, is the determining cause in the development of civilization. The geographical peculiarities of a country are responsible for the condition of its inhabitants. The climate, the soil, the country determine the character of the people. All mankind has been and is closely bound by environment.

The primitive man was more in touch with nature than the modern. The more a man grows, the more dependent he is upon nature, but people generally do not recognize this fact. Col. Parker said that in this country a man should become better for living so close to nature. Heretofore men have been taking only a small portion of nature. Botany, geography, geology, mineralogy, zoology, anthropology, all these subjects have been studied under their specific titles and have made them distinct branches of knowledge. But through them and in them is the Creator, is nature, and the man who sees them is developing his soul, which is education.

When the teacher speaks of these subjects to the child he speaks of something of which the child is full. But the different methods of teaching have separated these subjects, have kept them apart from nature. They have been methods to cut off the naturalness of the child, to hedge him about with a nomenclature of sciences. These subjects are rooted in divine instincts, they manifest themselves spontaneously. The teacher who separates them from nature has not the knowledge that the regeneration of the world and spiritual growth come from the everlasting Sunday School.

Col. Parker said he could not express the infinite pleasure he took in seeing the children of his school growing in grace and the desire to do, to be useful, in having the parents of these children tell him that their homes were brighter, better, sweeter, because of the development of the child in school. He looks upon these children as young citizens who some day are to assume the responsibilities of business men, of politicians, men who some day are to control the affairs of the country.

Mrs. Parker talked of Delsarte and this much misunderstood and badly taught art. The higher the art, she said, the better training is required to teach it. Delsarte's method has been badly taught in the United States and for this reason many people have failed to realize what value it is. Mrs. Parker then gave a brief biographical sketch of the life of Delsarte.

Mrs. Parker said that there are three features of Delsarte's system. They are a preparation of the body to take out old habits; movements that will bring in new habits and coordinate muscular action; the study of gesture. She spoke of the difficulty of walking easily and gracefully, because of the absence of coordination of the muscles of the whole body. She told of the evils of stunts and high heeled boots and asked how it is possible to expect a woman to walk gracefully and with perfect freedom, to have control of her body when the side and hip muscles are bound down and made useless.

Mrs. Parker said that the exercise known as decomposing is to break the old habits of action. People are full of these habits. Decomposition exercises teach economy of energy. Awkwardness means waste of energy. The great plan for grace of body is for the sake of economy. Absurd dressing and an ignoring of natural laws of the body are responsible for much lack of grace and equisole. She illustrated with many gestures showing the movements which run through the whole body. She said that most people lose sight of the significance of use of the body. Delsarte has many mechanical signs. So that primitive people and all people who have limited vocabularies. The gesture which says something more than words is more valuable than mere descriptive gesture. The language of gesture is common to all countries.

Gesture is not confined to the head and hands. Every part of the body plays its part. We study people's features closely. We study everything else but the human soul. A close study of the soul will make one more just, more charitable.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itches of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

## HIS LAST SUNDAY

Ending of Pastorate Here of the Rev. D. P. Birnie.

Large Congregations for Final Sermons—Texts and Lessons—Data of Central Union Church.

The Rev. D. P. Birnie had very large morning and evening congregations for his last Sunday at Central Union church. Rev. Mr. Birnie, Mrs. Birnie and daughter will leave for the States by the Coptic. Those who attended Central Union services yesterday included about all of the parishoners in the city, many other residents of Honolulu and quite a number of men off the United States troop ships now in port. There was a good representation of Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese in the large auditorium both forenoon and evening. This brief statement of the service of Rev. Mr. Birnie here was printed on the calendar.

"The present pastorate began Sunday, March 17th, '95, and closes today, July 26th, '98. During this time there have been received into the Church 150 new members; 101 on confession, 58 by letter. The pastor has officiated at 52 funerals, 75 baptisms, 42 marriages. During this year he has called at least once on each of the 42 families now connected with the Parish."

This but feebly and indefinitely gives an indication of what Rev. Mr. Birnie has done in this community. By his kindly demeanor and his sympathetic interest in the religious and social well being of all he has been a true and useful friend to hundreds outside his church organization. Especially has he been a force in behalf of the young men of Honolulu, throwing open his own home to them and interesting himself in the individuals as well as in the club of young men organized under his roof. In this work, as in all other labor for good, Rev. Mr. Birnie has had the able and effective co-operation of Mrs. Birnie. Rev. Mr. Birnie came here at a time when the local life had been greatly disturbed and there was much confusion and uncertainty. He has been very faithful.

The two sermons by Rev. Mr. Birnie yesterday were quite characteristic of the man. His actual words of farewell were few. The lessons of his discourses were strong and clear. In the morning the text was: "I am not ashamed of the Gospel, which is the power of God unto Salvation, to everyone that believeth." The pastor gave his conception of the Gospel as the power of God more than the path or the way. It is the energy, the vitality, the strength of the power of the Almighty. Salvation means a redeemed, a better, a fairer, a truer life everywhere. Its only limitation in acceptance is the will of the individual.

In the evening the text was: "For I am determined to know nothing among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." The Rev. Mr. Birnie said it was scarcely the business of a minister to preach "Don'ts." It was rather to have and to endeavor to enable others to have personal acquaintance with the Lord Jesus Christ. It is a loss of time and opportunity to discuss details of conduct or to dwell on belief when there is ability to get at the heart of the revelation of God's will. One who has that knowledge and appreciates it will not enjoy vice or sinning or contact with evil in any manner. The speaker was very earnest and was given the closest attention.

The pastor expressed the deepest gratitude to those who had been so kind to himself and family during their stay here and mentioned particularly the Hawaiians, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese. "Rev. Mr. Birnie will continue in his life work, but will not accept any of several offers till he goes to the fields opened and makes inspection. The family will reach the east early in the fall. Mr. Birnie will first have a vacation, as he is not in the best of health."

There was special music for both services yesterday and the pulpit was decorated with flowers.

## PROF. CRAWLEY'S LECTURE.

Interesting Talk to Teachers on Soil and Fertilizers.

Prof. J. T. Crawley continued his lecture before the Summer School last night on the subject of the "Chemistry of Hawaiian Soils." He described the properties that make them up in various parts of the group, the proportions and the fertilization required in the various cases.

It was shown with respect to Kaula that the island suffered unusual impoverishment from the flowing water. An actual estimated figures the amount was very great, indeed. Oahu, Maui and Hawaii did not suffer so much.

From this point the speaker went into the subject of fertilizers and the amounts required under various conditions. The lecture was eminently practical and was appreciated by all present.

## REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemic dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

For sale by all druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

## THEY CELEBRATE

Annexation News Makes Maui People Happy.

Luau and Flag Raising—More Fire Works Tonight—More Than a Thousand Dollars Raised.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, July 25.—Thursday, the 25th, was a general holiday in Makawao district and the annexation of Hawaii to the United States was celebrated in grand style by Pala and Hamakua people. Manager D. C. Lindsay of Pala and Manager H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua extended a general invitation to elaborate spreads on their respective plantations. Seven hundred people attended a magnificent luau at Pala, which took place about 12:30 p. m., on the grounds of the manager's residence. The guests were seated under a large lanai decorated with greens and bunting. At noon in Hamakua people mill over 1,000 persons of different nationalities sat down to a finely ordered Hawaiian feast. The presence of a large number of natives from Pala was noted.

A beautiful 16-foot American flag floating from the lofty chimney of the mill was the most prominent piece of decoration. In the evening there was an attractive display of fireworks at the mill, the Sprackelville brass band discoursing music between times. Later the band gave a concert at the residence of Manager Harry A. Baldwin, where a reception was held. Ice cream and cake were served.

On Monday, the 25th, Wailuku and Sprackelville combined to have a grand celebration in Wailuku. Iao valley was first thought of as the scene of the grand banquet, but finally a huge lanai was erected on the grounds near the native church, where one of the largest and best Hawaiian feasts in the history of Maui will be served. In the evening a ball will be given in the Wailuku Court House. Over \$1,000 was raised by subscription for the celebration. All the residences of foreigners and many prominent natives in Wailuku, Kahului and Sprackelville are profusely decorated.

Hana and Lahaina people will delay their celebration until after the flag raising in Honolulu.

Judge Kahua, of Wailuku, is presiding at Hilo District Court during the illness of Judge Hitchcock.

Miss Crozier, of Honolulu, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Campbell, of Pala.

Miss Schweizer, of Hilo, departed for Hilo by last night's Kilauea.

The weather is warm and dry.

## WAS HERE IN '83.

Visits Honolulu After Absence of Forty-Five Years.

Wm. George, a man connected with the educational development of Chicago, is at the Arlington hotel. He is an interesting visitor for the reason that he was in Honolulu in 1853 and has a rich fund of reminiscences of the city and people. It was when Kamehameha III was negotiating for the annexation of the Islands to the United States that Mr. George was here and he recalls vividly the incidents of that period.

"Save for a few historic old landmarks I would never believe this beautiful, flourishing city to be Honolulu at all," said Mr. George. "In 1853 the King street Arlington house was occupied as a private residence. It is about the only building in the neighborhood that stood in those days. The old Custom house building was at the foot of Nuanani street and some others in that locality I remember."

"There are other traces of the old town, but the improvements of the years and the bustle of today almost hide them. It is an awakening from a dream into something far better to visit Honolulu after so many years."

## The Wheat Corner

At Chicago has collapsed, and prices of flour have declined a very small fraction. The extreme high price for wheat was purely fictitious, and flour prices did not follow it. The legitimate price of wheat is high this year from natural causes.

## War and Drought.

Lower prices cannot be looked for until a new crop.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have this day revoked that power of attorney given by me to S. Ahmi (Fakes), dated the 10th day of May, A. D. 1898, and all authority by me given to S. Ahmi whether by instrument or otherwise to act as my agent or attorney.

MARY KEAWEPOO.  
Dated Honolulu, July 15th, 1898.  
1986-31T

## BY AUTHORITY.

MR. ROBERT K. NAIPO has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Honomakau, North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, vice J. K. Nalhe, removed.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 20, 1898. 1987-3T

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building will be sold at public auction:

Lease of the Government land of Ualapue, Molokai, and of undivided interest in the adjoining land of Kahanui, containing 850 acres, more or less.

Term 21 years.  
Upset rental \$100 per year.

Lease is on special conditions as to fencing and tree planting for particulars of which apply at Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
July 11th, 1898. 1985-td

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Wednesday, August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction a tract of land at Alea, Kona, Oahu, containing total area of 98 acres, lying on both sides of present main road.

The Government main road to the width of 80 feet is reserved from this sale, and the reservation is further made for a road 50 feet in width from main road to the upper land of Alea over a line to be approved by the Government.

Upset price, \$10,000.00 Cash U. S. Gold.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
1984-td

MR. G. F. AFFONSO has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 18, 1898.  
1986-3T

## CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the Hawaiian Coffee & Tea Company, Limited.

WHEREAS THE HAWAIIAN COFFEE & TEA COMPANY, Limited, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

HENRY E. COOPER,  
Minister of the Interior, ad Interim.  
Interior Office, July 20, 1898.  
1928-9T

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Lilla N. Hanaia (w), of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, duly authenticated with the proper vouchers, if any exist to the undersigned within six months (6) from date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment at the law office of S. K. Kane, Fort street, opposite Lowers & Cooke, upstairs.

(Sigs.) S. W. KALEIKINI,  
Administrator of the estate of Lilla N. Hanaia (w), deceased.  
Honolulu, July 23, 1898. 1988-51F

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons having claims against the estate of the late Dr. C. H. Wetmore, deceased, of Hilo, Hawaii, to present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned at the office of Dr. F. M. Wetmore, Hilo, aforesaid, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment at the same office.

Dated at Hilo, Hawaii, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1898.

DR. FRANCES M. WETMORE,  
HENRY DEACON,  
Executors of the last will and testament of the late Dr. C. H. Wetmore.

1986-31T

## IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOLUTION AND DISINCORPORATION OF THE WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

To all to whom these Presents shall Come: I, James A. King, Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Hawaii, send Greeting:

Whereas, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1898, the Waihee Sugar Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, presented to the Minister of the Interior, a petition together with a Certificate setting forth that at a meeting of its Stockholders, called for that purpose, it was decided by a unanimous vote of all the stock and stockholders to dissolve and dis-incorporate the said Corporation, which said Certificate was signed by E. D. Tenney, Vice-President of said Corporation in the absence of Z. C. Spalding, the President, and by E. Faxon Bishop, the Secretary. The Presiding Officer and Secretary respectively of said meeting, which Petition and Certificate were entered of Record in the office of the Minister of the Interior.

And whereas notice was thereafter caused to be published in the Hawaiian and English languages for sixty days in the semi-weekly "Hawaiian Gazette" and the "Nupepa Kuokoa," published in the City of Honolulu, that is to say, from the 10th day of May to the 12th day of July, 1898, in the semi-weekly "Hawaiian Gazette" and from the 13th day of May to the 15th day of July, 1898, in the "Nupepa Kuokoa," and affidavits of the publication whereof have been presented to this office and are annexed to the original Petition and Certificate on file.

And Whereas, I am satisfied that the vote therein certified was taken and I am further satisfied that all claims against the said Waihee Sugar Company have been paid and discharged.

Now Therefore Know Ye, That in consideration of the premises and no reason to the contrary appearing I do hereby declare that the said Corporation, the Waihee Sugar Company, is hereby dissolved and that the surrender of the Charter, dated June 24th, A. D. 1879, is hereby accepted on behalf of the Hawaiian Government.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior this 18th day of July, A. D. 1898.

(Signed) J. A. KING,  
1987-1mo Minister of the Interior.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of Luka (w), Makalena (k), Palena (k), Makanahelehele (k), Katuli (k), Iroa (k), Kaahaaaina (k), Kuanea (k), Kekua (k), Hoopii (k), Kalamia (k), of Hamakua, Island of Maui.

All parties interested in the above entitled cause are hereby notified to present to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit within twenty days from date hereof their receipts of the amount of money deposited with the late Clerk G. Armstrong in the said cause.

By the Court:

A. F. TAVARES, Clerk.

Dated Wailuku, July 9, 1898. 1984-td

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Hermann Kaouli, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Philomena Kaouli, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to her; notice is hereby given, that Monday, the 8th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 8, 1898.

By the Court:

P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of George Robert Mahony, late of Liverpool, County of Lancashire, England, deceased.

A duly authenticated copy of the last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration with the will annexed to H. E. McIntyre having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, August 15th, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 18, 1898.

By the Court:

P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad Interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke. Action for condemnation of land for public use.

The Republic of Hawaii:  
To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, defendants in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and

1986-31T

appear before the said Circuit Court at the August Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad Interim, plaintiff should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of May, 1898.

GEORGE LUCAS,  
1967-3ms Clerk.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Wo Hing, late of Canton, China, deceased, having property in the Hawaiian Islands: notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Wo Hing, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate or otherwise, to Geo. Rodiek at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., at Hilo, Hawaii or in Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

GEORGE RODIEK,  
Administrator of the Estate of Wo Hing.  
Honolulu, June 21, 1898. 1980-41T

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of that certain mortgage made by G. S. Houghtalling to J. A. Magoon, dated July 31st, 1896, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 163, pages 210, 211 and 212, notice is hereby given that said Mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit, the nonpayment of the first installment of principal when due and the non-payment of the interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this date, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction at the Auction Rooms of J. F. Morgan, Honolulu, on Tuesday, August 2nd, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

Dated, Honolulu, July 5, 1898.

J. ALFRED MAGOON,  
Mortgagee.

The property to be sold is as follows:

1. That certain land situate at Waikeke, Koolapoko, Oahu, being a portion of Royal Patent 153, Land Commission Award 5,919, containing an area of 2.49 acres;
2. That certain land situate on Fort Street at Koloa, Honolulu, being the mauka portion of the land described in Royal Patent 1,634;
3. That certain land situate on King Street, at Pawaa, Honolulu, being the same described in Royal Patent 7,185, Land Commission Award 2,134, containing an area of 2 roads and 9 perches. All the above described premises having been conveyed to said G. S. Houghtalling by deed of Eliza Meek, dated June 27th, 1896, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 164, pp. 4 and 5.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of that certain mortgage made by D. Kekaulike alias D. Kamakauhaa and Piliua, his wife, to S. M. Damon, carrying on business under the style of Bishop & Company, dated June 17th, 1895, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 163, pages 317, 320 and 321, notice is hereby given that said Mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this date, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction at the Auction Rooms of J. F. Morgan, Honolulu, on Tuesday, August 2nd, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

S. M. DAMON,  
Mortgagee.

Dated, Honolulu, July 5, 1898.

For further particulars apply to J. ALFRED MAGOON,  
Attorney for Bishop & Co.

The property to be sold is as follows:

1. All those pieces or parcels of land situate at Moanalua, Oahu, described in R. P. 3,505, L. A. C. 1,059, to Kekaha as Apanas 1, 2, 3 and 4, the same having been conveyed to said D. Kekaulike by deed of Mokuikaiki dated February 10th, 1879 and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 53, pages 120-1.
2. All that piece of land situate at Moanalua aforesaid containing an area of 1-3 acre, and being the same premises conveyed to said D. Kamakauhaa by deed of S. M. Damon and wife, dated April 6th, 1891, described as follows:

E hoomaka ana ma ke kahi Akau Kom. o ka Apana Elua o Kekaha, Palapala Sila Nui Helu 8,505, a e holo Akau 45° Hik. 86.5 kap. holo Kom. 22° 30' Hikina 258 kap. ma ko Kekaha Apana Ekahi, alaila Ak. 46° Kom. 27 kap. alaila Ak. 40° Kom. 132 kap. ma ka palena o ka Pa Hale Kula, Ak. 45° Hik. 3 kap. Ak. 45° Kom. 79 kap. a hoo i kahi l hoomaka ai.

3. All the undivided interest or share of the said D. Kamakauhaa in a certain piece of land situate at Leleio, Honolulu, Oahu.

1982-41T



## OLD BURIAL CAVE

### Thirty Skeletons of Ancient Kauai Aliis.

Travels of a Taro Merchant—Supply Found in Kalalau—Voyages of the Iwa.

Three hundred bags of taro and 60 bags of rice comprised the cargo of the steamer Iwa which arrived at 7 o'clock from Kalalau. Joe Puni, of the hui now operating the Iwa, was a passenger by her most of the way and reports a most successful trip. The lumber which was taken from Honolulu was landed at Kalalau, notwithstanding some rough weather, without any trouble. Orders were brought down for more lumber and general merchandise from Kalalau which will be sufficient to load the Iwa when she returns there next week.

A trip was made from Kalalau over the trail through the valleys of Napali by Puni and he has contracted to buy all the taro grown in Kalalau, Honokaa, Haena, Wainiha and Hanakapi. On the way over Puni relates finding in a cave at the head of Hanakapi valley, skeletons numbering over thirty. This was formerly a burial vault for the aliis of Kauai, whose bodies after death were taken by retainers and secretly interred.

The coffee at Kinney's plantation at Honokaa is looking fine and the first crop will be taken off next month. A pulper is now awaiting shipment here for this plantation.

The natives all the way from Kalalau to Hanalei regard the advent of the Iwa with joy. Excepting what taro could be sold to local consumers it has heretofore gone to rot. It is the finest of all grown on these islands. Oahu taro is of a much inferior grade and the Honolulu pol shops have agreed to take the Kauai taro to any amount. The intention is to bring a load of taro from the plantations on Kauai every week during the continuance of such weather as will permit a landing at the places mentioned. It will arrive each Wednesday and serve to keep up the supply with the addition of the local supply, which is considerable.

Though a good sailor ordinarily, Puni got terribly seasick on the return trip of the Iwa. Passing Waianae shortly after noon yesterday he stopped the Iwa and was rowed ashore. The railway was good enough for him the rest of the journey and he was on hand at Brewer's wharf in time to join the other two of the trio comprising the syndicate, Harry Crane and James White, both well known young men about town, in receiving the steamer's cargo upon her arrival as above.

### "TOM" BIRCH.

#### Death at Oakland of Man Well Known Here.

OAKLAND, July 13.—Thomas J. Birch, who had for many years been manager of the San Francisco Directory Department of the H. S. Crocker Company, died last night in this city, after a short illness. The deceased was in the business department of The Examiner years ago. He was very prominent in mercantile circles. His home was at 1144 Broadway, Alameda. He had lived in San Francisco for twenty-five years, having come here from New York, which was his birthplace. Mr. Birch was fifty years of age. He leaves a widow and six children. The funeral will be held on Friday, from the family residence.

Mr. Birch was very well known in the islands and had many friends here in the country, especially in Honolulu. His trips to the place were usually in the interest of the publication of directories and the most recent one was made but a few months ago. Mr. Birch was known all over the States as a premier solicitor for printing lines. He always had good situations with good firms.

Death came to Mr. Birch very suddenly. His wife wrote to a friend here on the afternoon of the 12th, saying that Mr. Birch was slightly ill, but would be all right again in a few days. He was a man of robust appearance and of pleasant, attractive manners, but fond of the society of friends. His reputation was in every way excellent.

The death of Mr. Birch will not in any way interfere with the issuance of the Hawaiian Directory undertaken by the Gazette Company. In the preparation of this work Mr. Birch had been employed for some time both here and in San Francisco.

#### Teacher's Association.

(From Saturday's Daily.)  
The Teachers' Association will meet in annual conference next week. A meeting of officers will be held today to arrange for the sessions. The first conference will be held Monday or Tuesday for the selection of committees and later in the week officers will be elected and the work of the ensuing year planned out. Miss Josephine Deyo, of Hilo, is the present president of the Association.

#### The Military.

A Cabinet member said yesterday that in the minds of the authorities the future of the First Regiment, N. G. H. was rather in doubt. It may be that the command can or will be taken over at once by the United States. In that case all those who do not wish to continue in service will be given the opportunity to withdraw. Those who take the oath to serve with the militia of Hawaii of the regulars of

the United States will be in the Department of California. It has been the hope of a large number of men in the Hawaiian service that a battalion can be organized here for service in Manila. It is believed that favor would be shown such a command on the assumption or ground that the men would retain their good health after reaching the Philippines.

### PATRIOTISM.

#### Colonel Parker Defines the Term to Y. M. C. A. Audience.

Colonel Francis W. Parker addressed a full hall at the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon on the subject of "Patriotism." A considerable part of the audience were soldiers from the transports. The speaker defined patriotism as following bravely and steadfastly the line of duty to one's country and humanity.

"Think of the lives it cost in the wars down the ages to give you the liberty and happiness you now enjoy," observed the lecturer. "What then is your duty? To repay humanity by devoting yourself to the extension of your privileges. Give your life for it if necessary."

"What you do, do well. If a soldier be the best in the ranks. March the straightest; fight the hardest and longest. Many lawyers would serve humanity better splitting rails; many doctors would bless the world more by devoting their lives to hoeing the grass from about medical plants in the fields."

#### Miss Mary Hardy.

Miss Mary Herriek Hardy, daughter of Circuit Judge J. Hardy died at Lihue on Saturday, July 23 of consumption. She had been gradually sinking for more than a year and the end was not unexpected. The funeral was to have taken place yesterday. Miss Hardy was 37 years of age. She was a teacher at Lihue.

#### Drew the Line.

Harper's Bazaar.  
He got his daughters off his hands, And thought it quite a treat, Until he found he had to keep Their husbands on their feet. He didn't mind the Harrys or The Georgies with their ills; The Jacks and Pates he rather liked, But drew the line at Bills.

### YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Brought About By a Fall in Which the Back Was Severely Injured—The Pain at Times Almost Unbearable.

Mr. Geo. F. Everett, a highly respected and well known farmer of Four Falls, Victoria Co., N. B., makes the following statement:—"Some years ago while working in a barn I lost my balance and fell from a beam, badly injuring my back. For years I suffered with the injury and at the same time doing all I could to remove it, but in vain. I at last gave up hopes and stopped doctoring. My back had got so bad that when I would stoop over it was almost impossible to get straightened up again. When I would mow with a scythe for some little time without stopping it would pain me so that it seemed as if I could scarcely endure it, and I would lean on the handle of my scythe in order to get ease and straighten up. All other times I would be laid up entirely. After some years of suffering I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to try one box. Before I had finished it I saw the pills were helping me. I bought six boxes more and the seven boxes completely cured me. It is three years since I took them and my back has not troubled me since. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an invaluable medicine and I highly recommend them to any person suffering likewise. I consider that if I had paid \$10 a box for them, they would be a cheap medicine."

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne**  
Original and Only Genuine.  
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.**  
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1884.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**  
Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.  
Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**  
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Croup, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**  
Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, and in bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 oz., by all chemists.

**J. T. DAVENPORT.**  
Sole Manufacturer.  
25 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

# SKINS ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

## Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Every Skin Humour," post free.

**BABY'S SKIN SCALP** and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.  
Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.  
Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.  
Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.  
Hollister & Co. Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.  
Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.  
Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.  
Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.  
Hollister & Co. Are TOBACCONISTS.  
Hollister & Co. Are Located at—  
Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

**C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

### Houses Sold on the Installment Plan

—and the Real Estate thrown in.

These houses would not do for you to live in, but they are just the thing for your pet bird. We have them in painted wire, neat and very cheap. Then we have the brass sort, some of which are plain in style and low in price and from this sort up to the fancy finished ones that the finest singers are usually allowed to have. Our Parrot and Breeding Cages are strong and neat, just the thing you want for the purpose.

For anything in this line, try

**E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.**

## GIVEN AWAY FREE!

To every purchaser of a 30 cent box, containing three cakes of EGG WHITE SOAP, we will give free a beautiful picture worth twice the price of the soap.

## WHITE

Nothing else like it. Makes the skin white and as smooth as velvet. Equal to any 25 cent soap on the market. Single Cake for 10 cents.

## OF

Perfumed with delicate odor from French Flowers. Leaves a sweet refined odor made from the sweetest materials obtainable. The grandest soap for the toilet and complexion.

## EGGS

Those using EGG WHITE SOAP will not suffer from chapped face or hands. SAMPLE Cake given free on application. Come early as the supply of handsome pictures is limited. WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

### TIMELY TOPICS

June 24, 1898.

## Anti-Caloric Boiler Compound.

As this is about the season when grinding on the plantations is about over and managers are considering putting their plant in condition for next season's grinding and in order that we may catch all the contemplated moves we want to call the attention of the plantation managers to our

## ANTI-CALORIC BOILER COMPOUND.

At a recent test made by Engineer Kopke of the Pioneer Mill, Lahaina, Maui, the following results were disclosed:

Asbestos - - - 115F.  
Scotch Compound - 108F.  
ANTI-CALORIC - - 101F.

Is it necessary to say anything more than that

ANTI-CALORIC BOILER COMPOUND is economical in every way?

**The Hawaiian Hardware Co.**

Limited.  
307 FORT ST.

### Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks - - - 107,650,000

### North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 8,800,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks - - - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.  
**H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.**

### North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.  
£11,558,980.  
1- Authorized Capital - £3,000,000  
Subscribed - £2,500,000  
Paid up Capital - 687,000 0  
2- Fire Funds - 2,748,419 7  
3- Life and Annuity Funds - 10,157,570 3  
£11,558,980 0

Revenue Fire Branch - 1,551,577 3  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,376,611 1  
£2,928,188 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

**ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,**  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### CASTLE & COOK IMPORTERS

## LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

### INSURANCE.

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**  
(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1830.  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS - £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
CAPITAL - £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.  
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.**  
AGENTS.

**J. S. WALKER.**  
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

**Royal Insurance Company:**

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;  
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;  
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;  
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;  
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

### Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on houses and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

**German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co**  
OF BERLIN.

**Fortuna General Insurance Co**  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).



